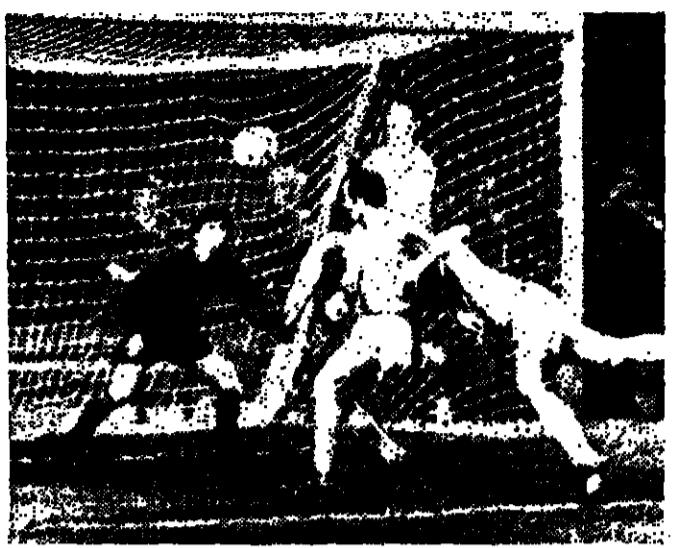


SPORTS



Ramaz Shengeliya nets the first goal against Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTANT WIN

The USSR football team has captured the lead in the European group 3 of the world championship qualifying tournament, defeating Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European winners and 1980 Olympic champions, 2-0, at Tbilisi's Dynamo stadium. The Soviet Union now has 11 points from six games.

With the first Soviet goal, a brilliant header from Shengeliya, provided much encouragement for a crowd of 80,000, his second goal, to all intents and purposes, sealed the fate of the game, for thereafter the USSR kept up the pressure.

Soviet chief coach Konstantin Beskov said after the game he was satisfied with his team's performance. All the players, he

said, excelled themselves. To beat such a formidable side, he added, gives us optimism for the future.

He singled out for special praise Sulakvelidze, Chivadze, Bessonov, and, of course, Shengeliya.

Czechoslovak chief coach Jozef Venglos said the USSR deserved to win, as they surprised his side in all elements of the game. While we could still expect a happy outcome in the first half, Shengeliya's goal only a minute into the second half, dashed all our hopes, he said.

The USSR will compete in the two remaining group games: home to Wales on November 18, and away to Czechoslovakia on November 29.

WORLD CHAMPIONS SLIP UP

In Buenos Aires, the world football titans Argentina went down, 1-2, in a friendly game

to visiting Poland, which has qualified for the world championship finals.

TENTH GAME RESULTS IN NIL TO BOTH GRANDMASTERS

Anatoly Karpov still leads, 4-1, in the Merano title match, after the tenth game ended in a draw in the 32nd move. The next game is due on October 31.

DRAUGHTS MATCH STARTED

A little match between defending world Polish draughts champion Anatoly Gantvarg, from Minsk, and world ex-champion Harm Wiersma, of Holland, has been inaugurated in Rotterdam. The 20-game contest will be held in ten towns, and a draw

will be enough for Gantvarg to retain the title. He will play White in the opening game scheduled for November 2 in Rotterdam.

The match has evoked much interest and will wind up on November 29.

Information "Minsk Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

TRAP SHOOTING GOLD

Tamaz Imashvili, 26, from Tbilisi, has captured the skeet title at the current world trap shooting championship, hitting 108 targets out of 200. Italian Seizo Giardini ran up to him with 105 points, and Frenchmen Bruno Rosell and Elie Penot shared third place. Anatoly Pydorov, also of the USSR, won the junior tournament, also held at the July 9 Park stadium at Tucumán, Argentina.

JUNIOR BEATS ADULTS

Junior Oksan Mirzoyan (50 kg division) lifted 158 kg, a new world record for adults, and totalled 277.5 kg, a new national adult record. The Armenian was competing in the international junior tournament in memory of Olympic champion Alexander Kurylov.

TENNIS: SENSATIONS AND REGULARITIES

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, has continued his excellent winning streak in autumnal international meets by defeating Brian Gottfried, of the USA, 1-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. In the final of an Austrian tournament included in the Grand Prix series. Earlier he won tournaments in Madrid, Barcelona, and Basel. With 21 successive wins under his belt, he leads the series ahead of two hot favourites, John McEnroe, of the USA, and Bjorn Borg of Sweden.

* * *

Balazs Tarzsy, 27, of Hungary, has beaten American Elliot Teitelbaum, 6-3, 1-6, 7-6, in the final of the Tokyo Open.

Maria Pintorova, 35, of Czechoslovakia, took the women's title by prevailing over Pam Casale, of the USA, in the final, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

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** *

American Vitas Gerulaitis, meeting host Peter McNamara in the final of tournament in Melbourne, took exception to the judges' decision in the third decisive set and refused to continue on court, with victory being awarded to his opponent.

* * *

Sue Barker, of Britain, unexpectedly defeated strong favourite Tracy Austin, US Open winner, in the quarterfinals of a tournament in Brighton, and went on to beat Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, in the final, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

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THE WORLD

LABOUR SNUBS REAGAN

Washington. President Reagan has not been invited to the convention of the American AFL-CIO labour union which is to be held in New York in mid-November.

This decision has been taken by labour leaders under pressure from rank-and-file labour union members who are becoming more and more firmly opposed to the anti-labour policies practised by the American Administration.

It has become traditional in recent years to invite American presidents to the annual AFL-CIO conventions, and for the presidents to address the convention with a message of greetings. This year, however, the convention has extended its invitation to Senator E. Kennedy and to former Vice-President W. Mondale, Democratic leaders.



Don't you think, Jim, that our American colleague has a rather peculiar way of holding his pen? Drawing by A. Prozorov

INTRUSION INTO KPDR AIRSPACE

Tokyo. Reuter-TASS. KPDR said that the United States and South Korea sent two fighter-bombers into its airspace and accused them of military provocation. The KPDR Central News Agency said the F-5s planes flew over the northern Province of Kang-

won to perpetrate a grave hostile act. The agency said the infiltration was synchronized with recent repeated intrusions of Sr-71 spy planes over KPDR. US "blackbird" reconnaissance planes had violated KPDR airspace 12 times this month.

PUWP Central Committee meets for plenary session

(Continued from page 1)

Following this direction at its Fourth Plenary Meeting, Jaruzelski continued, the Central Committee confirmed in its resolution the "idea of agreement among all patriotic forces proceeding from the basic principles of Poland's social and political structure and her international alliances. He went on to say: the Front for National Accord and Cooperation should be wide open to all those not opposed to socialism, who want to take an active part in the salvation of the country".

Speaking about the recent strike called by the Solidarity leaders, the First Secretary

stressed that one thing was certain—this time the total strike has failed. This is the first time that a strike has been opposed with such unanimity and on such a wide scale by our Party branches, by allied parties, social and youth organizations, and, particularly, by branch, automatic and different individual trade unions. We know that many enterprises and citizens continued to work.

The plenary session approved the proposal that Wojciech Jaruzelski should combine the posts of First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence.

Spanish MPs discuss NATO membership

Madrid. The lower house of the Congress of Deputies (Spanish parliament) has discussed Spain's entry into NATO. There was a heated debate over the motion proposed by the left-wing opposition to hold a nation-wide referendum on the issue. Opinion polls show that most Spaniards oppose NATO membership, and that 69 per cent of them are in favour of a referendum.

Put to the vote, the referen-

Huang Hua visits the States

Washington. Following a recent meeting between President Reagan and the Chinese Premier of State Council, Zhao Ziyang, in Cancun, Mexico, Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has paid a visit to Washington.

The main topic under discussion was the supplies of American arms to China. The Chinese intend to buy American Redeye rockets, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, believed to be the best in the American armoury, and anti-tank missiles.

The American government has approved about 500 licences for sales to China of dual-purpose goods and technologies—helicopters, cargo planes, lorries, and radars.

PROPAGANDA GIMMICK

Delhi. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has described the Pakistani proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact as a propaganda gimmick.

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian capital, Mrs Gandhi noted that while making this proposal, Pakistan continued to rear up with up-to-date weapons at a rapid pace. One cannot prepare for war and at the same time propose a non-aggression pact, said the Indian prime minister. The Pakistani government should carry out peace policies in deeds and not merely in words. The head of the Indian government recalled that ever since 1948, India had repeatedly proposed to Pakistan that a non-aggression treaty be concluded, but that Islamabad had refused to examine this initiative.

The Indian government intends to ban the reactionary chauvinist organization Ananda Marg. The organization, which has links with the CIA, has been involved in a plot to carry out an attempt on the life of the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

WEST PROPS UP SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury. By 1980, foreign capital investments in South Africa had reached 27,000 million dollars with Britain providing half of this amount, followed by the United States, France, and the FRG.

Subsidiaries of 1,200 British, 350 West German, 340 American and a hundred French firms do brisk business in the country.

Figures issued by UNESCO indicate that between 1972 and 1980 South Africa received loans totalling 6,900 million dollars from foreign banks, the most lavish donations coming from British (Barclays), and American banks (Citibank and Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company).

PEOPLE

Bert Lance, a former Director of Office of Management and Budget in the American government, will probably seek election as Governor of Georgia, "Newsweek" magazine reports.

At his recent October 17 meeting with editors of provincial papers, President Reagan described the peace drive as being the result of a lengthy propaganda campaign, which, true to form, he ascribed to Soviet instigation.

But it is not too much of a simplification to describe this complex mass movement of our times in such terms. It is indeed cynical and preposterous to portray the millions of people representing nearly all the political creeds that exist in the world, who have taken up the challenge of protecting the human civilization and the future existence of present and future generations, as being mere victims of propaganda. To maintain that all these people are doing nothing more than dancing to the Soviet tune, is to level obviously provocative charges at their heads. To claim that the anti-war movement can be left

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URANIUM FROM THE SEA

Those fish live on the seabed and lure their victims by waving in front of their mouths a leather sprout protruding from their upper jaw. The little fish attracted by this little fish itself in the fish's belly in a wink. The latter inflates the oral out of the ground. Now Japanese government researchers claim that they have found a method that may make the extraction of uranium from sea water commercially viable by the year 2000.

The oceans of the world are an abundant source of uranium. But scientists seeking to harvest that bounty have time and again been stymied by one problem: the cost of extracting uranium particles from the sea was far greater than simply digging the ore out of the ground. Now Japanese government researchers claim that they have found a method that may make the extraction of uranium from sea water commercially viable by the year 2000.

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The Japanese process uses a specially treated acrylic fibre that absorbs the uranium. Sea water is continuously pumped around a set of nets made of the new synthetic material and fixed vertically in a glass tube. In a recent small-scale experiment the nets collected four milligrams of uranium after being immersed for ten days—twenty times the amount yielded by other methods. Experts have not yet calculated the cost effectiveness of the new process but believe it could eventually prove competitive with uranium mined on land. Even so, there are still obstacles to be overcome before the process becomes viable: a stronger fibre must be used to withstand the steady stream of water and the numerous impurities also collected by the net must be eliminated.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CHINA AND NATO

China expressed anxiety over a possible weakening of NATO's South-Eastern flank in connection with the electoral victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece. Vitaly Korionov writes in *PRAVDA*. The Peking propaganda machinery this time reverted to its old cliché: the reaction of European public opinion. The "Ronnin Ribas" asserts that over the changed political situation in Greece, this is a direct forgery, the communists say. If European democratic opinion experiences anxiety this has not been caused by the election returns but by the unequivocal attempts of Washington and NATO staffs to prevent implementation of the programme of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, down to hinting at possible military coup in Greece. Acting once again as the true horse in NATO's military chariot, the author of the article sums up, Chinese official propaganda once again has shown with whom Peking is siding.

REBIRTH OF KAMPUCHEA

Mikhail Goryanov writes in *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA* that the leaders of various groupings of the enemies of the Kampuchea people had a meeting in Singapore some time ago. At this meeting political ghosts like Norodom Sihanouk, Son San and Pol Pot's men discussed the problems of Kampuchea's development.

These people tried to come to terms on a division of spheres of influence and to decide who would rule the country on the event of a down-fall of the present people's government. They went home without reaching any agreement. The only thing in which they solidarized was their hatred of Kampuchea and of the important and positive social and economic changes taking place there.

The Philippine newspaper "Manila Times" writes that Washington and Peking are trying to reanimate political ghosts, to present them as a real force that has the confidence and support of both the Kampuchean people and of the world public. Geopoliticians from the White House and from Thamrin Square are prepared to do anything in order to whitewash their charges whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of their compatriots.

The entire world has condemned the Pol Pot men who are responsible for the frightful genocide practised against their own people, and those who directed the butchers.

THE SINISTER PLANS

The Pentagon is trying to drag the neutron bomb through the back doors of both the European and Asian houses, the newspaper *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* writes commenting on the decision of the Reagan Administration to deploy the neutron weapon in South Korea. Disregarding world public protests, the commentary points out, Washington intends to go on whipping up war hysteria in its country and abroad, building up international tensions.

Implementation of this plan would mean a mortal danger hanging over every living thing. The appearance of the neutron bomb in Asia, where it is also planned to deploy US medium-range missiles, will create a serious threat to peace and stability in the region.

IMMORALITY AND CYNICISM

World lives now with the raised cock of plato pointed at its temple, as it were, writes Dmitry Shmarinov in the latest issue of the *NOVY MIR* magazine. Many masters of Soviet culture contributed articles to the magazine protesting against the plans to produce the neutron weapon.

Mankind has always been concerned over the possible end of the world, the author writes. This subject has been reflected with great force. The theme of apocalypse has been mirrored in the greatest works of the arts. Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" portrays the vision of an end of the world.

What was portrayed in the art of the past, now obscuring life with a neutron bomb in their hands turns into reality. The idea of Doomsday may come of mankind's suicide is a monstrous idea. Is the neutron bomb really pure, really human? Does it destroy only human beings? The bomb preserving the creations of the human hands, but killing their creators is an expression of almost cynicism and immorality.

New look in garden

In the photo is the latest in fashions recently demonstrated in Paris. The designers of the dress, which consists of a piece of artificial cloth, say it is intended for women of all ages. They also say that their creation reflects the modern epoch. French women themselves, however, are of the opinion that such an outfit is only suitable for wearing in the kitchen-garden.

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VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT

There are ample grounds for stating that International Week of Action for Disarmament, fraudulently held in late October on the initiative of the UN and the World Peace Council, attracted an enormous amount of interest among the public this year and spotlighted a whole range of new important developments in the peace drive.

The latter remark applies primarily to the unprecedented sweep of the campaign. In the first days of the Week, which began on October 24, London saw a 250,000-strong peace demonstration; around 150,000 people converged on the Piazza del Popolo in Rome; over 100,000 demonstrated in the streets of Paris, and around 200,000 were on the march for peace and disarmament last Sunday in Brussels. There were also powerful peace demonstrations in Oslo and the Hague, in Vienna and Stockholm, Tokyo and Delhi.

What was behind this massive anti-militarist drive, especially in Europe? Without doubt the main reason for such a massive turnout was the special emphasis the present peace movement places on issues such as opposition to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range strategic missiles, and nuclear

FACTS and EVENTS

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PEOPLE

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Round the Soviet Union

THE SECOND BILLION TONNE OF OIL HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM DEPOSITS IN THE TYUMEN REGION OF SIBERIA. It has taken less than 18 years to reach this impressive figure. No other oil-producing complex in the country can boast such fast rates of development. If it took 24 years to produce the first billion tonne of Tyumen oil, it took little more than three years to produce the second. This year alone, Tyumen oil-workers will have produced over 323 million tonnes of liquid fuel.

THE NAME SUNNY-MIZI-URI — APTLY DESCRIBES THE FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE TOWNLET FOR CHILDREN WHICH IS PLANNED IN TBSLISTI. Over a huge expanse of territory, stretching from the town's centre to its outer limits, the following are to be built: numerous studios and workshops attached to the training centre, an artificial lake. In addition, towns under canvas, a botanical garden and a zoo will be set up and various attractions, including fairy-tale characters in fantastic castles, will be provided.

PLANES OF THE NORTH-33 AERIAL HIGH LATITUDE EXPEDITION, NOW AT WORK IN THE ARCTIC, HAVE BEEN FORMING AN AERIAL BRIDGE, OVER A THOUSAND KILOMETRES LONG, OVER THE ICE OF THE POLAR BASIN. The bridge links the extreme corner of Eurasia, the Chelyuskin Cape, with a geographical point in the North Pole, two hundred kilometres away from which drifts the ice island of the North Pole-22 research station. Supplies of fuel and food, as well as of scientific equipment and post will be delivered to this point. Partial changes in the centre's winter staff will also be effected. The expedition's autumn work will also include the provision of stores to the North Pole-23 station. It is planned that these flights of the North-33 expedition will take a month.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN — GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

Five years from now Tyumen will be 400, a city which has long been called the gateway to Siberia, writes the *IZVESTIA* newspaper. The exploration of the north is making particularly rapid progress now, with the Tyumen Region having become the country's main oil and gas production base in a short time, stresses the paper. In the 10th Five-year plan period of 1976-1980 it produced 1,200 million tonnes of oil and over 500,000 million tonnes of gas.

At present Tyumen is the biggest supplier of material and labour resources for northern projects. This regional centre boasts over 70 enterprises, and some 70,000 of its population of 400,000 are employed in industries closely related to oil and gas production, leaving aside liquor, railwaymen, and auto workers.

Tyumen has pioneered in practice the idea of a block method in developing oil and gas fields, with a new industry now taking shape there—pre-fab timber house construction, the paper points out, which will help considerably meet housing needs in the northern areas. A chip-boards factory is already in operation, and work has begun on a house-building combine due for completion in this five-year plan period of 1981-1985, when it will start producing annually 500,000 sq m of housing from plentiful Siberian timber.

IS MAN THE CONSUMER OR PROTECTOR OF NATURE?

In recent decades, the illusory nature of the idea that natural resources are limitless has become more and more obvious, says writer Chingiz Altayev in *PRAVDA*. Let me give as an example the fate of Lake Issyk-Kul, in Kirghizia, which is particularly poignant to me personally.

With every passing year, the lake is shrinking more and more, its water is retreating further and further from the banks. Over the past ten years, the water



NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

Soviet explorers have been studying the continent of Antarctica for 20 years. More than 700 Polar explorers are involved in the Soviet Antarctic expedition which began last winter. At present, this country maintains seven stations on the continent — the Molodyozhny meteorological centre, the Mirny observatory, the Vostok highland station, the coastal stations of Novolazarevskaya, Leningradskaya, and Russkaya, as well as the island station of Bellingshausen. The largest is Molodyozhny.

Soviet explorers have helped compile reliable maps of the Antarctic continent and of the Southern Ocean. Many years of work have resulted in the pub-

lication of the *Atlas of Antarctica*, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

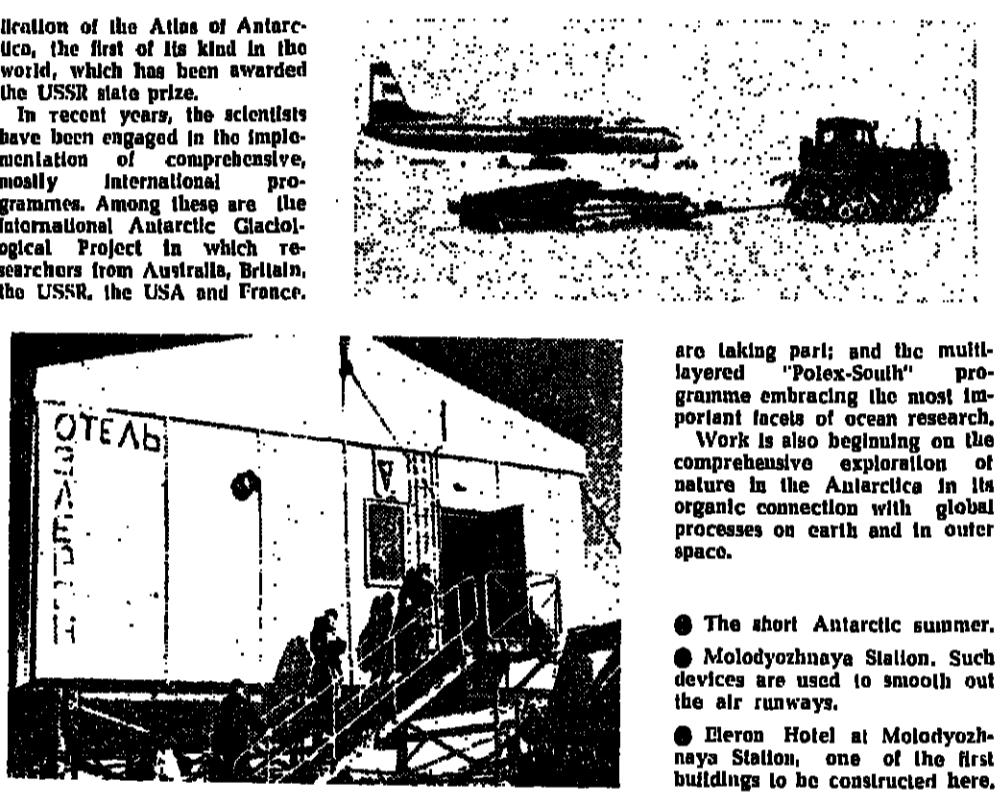
In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France.

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THE short Antarctic summer. Molodyozhny Station. Such devices are used to smooth out the air runways.

Eleron Hotel at Molodyozhny Station, one of the first buildings to be constructed here.

ANTARCTICA PUT ON THE MAP



RICE FROM AMUDARYA VALLEY

A new specialized rice-growing state farm has been established in the Tashkent Oasis in Turkmenia: 5,000 hectares of land have been developed.

In time, the farm should produce no less than 20,000 tonnes of rice. In the next few years, it is planned to set up more state farms on virgin lands in the oasis.

The lower reaches of the Amudarya form the rice-growing centre of Turkmenistan. The area offers favourable soil and climatic conditions for rice and there is a lot of spare land and water. Two large specialized state farms have been established on virgin lands in the Amudarya area.

This year, the republic should reap 30,000 tonnes of rice. Under the ten-year programme, the production of rice should rise to 100,000 tonnes a year.

some and clever, while she is someone one wouldn't look twice at. Her husband, however, adores her, his eyes never rove and he appears not to notice his wife's so-called friends who flirt with him.

The secret to the riddle is a simple one. The wife knows and understands her husband very well. She never "plays" on the weak sides of his character but, on the contrary, emphasizes his qualities she responds to any manifestation of his attention for her, whatever form this may take, and is always ready to support him with a smile. In a word, she is a wise woman. It was certainly not by chance that the ancient philosopher linked love and wisdom together.

TO SCHOOL FROM THE AGE OF SIX

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are supposed to transfer to a system of teaching children in this country from the age of six. Galina Seryukovskaya, director of the Research Institute for the Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health, and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments on this new project, in the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper.

Children today are more developed, both physically and intellectually, than their counterparts of a few decades ago, writes Seryukovskaya. Contributing to this in no small way is scientific and technical progress, the constant improvement in life standards, as well as the influence of the mass media—radio, television, cinema and children's literature. Parents, themselves, are today able to provide their offspring with a much wider horizon of information.

In teaching six-year-olds, the curriculum should resemble as closely as possible that of the kindergarten. Lessons should take the form of games; extra break should be provided after each class; the children should be taken on long walks in the fresh air, should be given time to rest, meals five times a day, and made to do daily physical exercises. No home-work should be set. The introduction of daily lessons of physical culture into the curriculum will help decrease by two times the child's tendency to fall ill, in particular his or her tendency to catch various forms of colds.

SECRETS OF LOVE

From the moment that a man and woman fall in love with each other, i.e., until their lives together, all their moral, ethical, aesthetic and other responses are involuntarily submitted to a unique "test", writes Yuri Orlov, head of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology of Moscow's First Medical Institute, in the *SOVIET WOMAN* magazine.

There are two aspects to love, the author considers:

the ability to love another person and to be loved oneself. In order that these two aspects be harmonized, the couple must learn to understand each other,

to recognize the love inherent in a given gesture,

look for particular action and to react to it in a correct way.

In life we often find married couples who, on first sight, might appear to be ill-suited; he is hard-

Places to visit



The belfry of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Science and technology

ALLOY FOR SLIDING BEARINGS

Having added soft and pliable aluminium to one of the hardest and most brittle of metals, specialists from the Byelorussian car industry have obtained new alloy for sliding bearings which combine the best qualities of both metals.

The bearings made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shaft they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminium content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

TALKING ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A talking encyclopaedia for the blind has been produced by the laboratory of computer linguistics, at the Institute of Language and Literature of the

Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Baltic republic.

The encyclopaedia contains massive information on economics, science, and culture, translated into a computer language and fit onto one cartridge-cassette. The blind man only has to type his question using a keyboard for a voice from the electronic speech synthesizer to provide him with the answer.

WELDING GLUE

In the deep Donbas coal

mines, a polymer glue, developed at the Institute of High Molecular Compounds Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, is used in place of electric welding in places where work with open fire is complicated or is banned altogether for reasons of safety. The cold hardening glue has been utilized to repair underground air pipes and to join and hermetically seal pipelines. It also helps protect underground equipment from corrosion, as it is immune to moisture or major drops in temperature. 20 miners in the Donbas area are now using the glue.

VIEWPOINT

Coal: emphasis on technical progress

Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

The world energy conference predicted that, by the year 2000, coal extraction throughout the world will have increased three-fold. Coal is assigned the role of a "buffer" fuel, until new sources of energy have been fully tapped.

A short time ago, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two special resolutions concerning the further expansion of the Soviet coal industry. In these documents, a complex of additional measures were outlined to increase open-pit coal-mining and to speed up the technological re-tooling of the existing mines.

By 1985, the USSR intends to bring its coal extraction up to 770-800 million tonnes. More than half of the coal now produced comes from the old coal-fields of the Donbas area, in the Ukraine, and from Kuznetzk, in Western Siberia. As the miners have to go deeper and deeper to find coal, it becomes harder and more expensive to extract.

We are talking here, above all, of increasing the tonnage of development of the open pits in the eastern parts of the USSR, where productivity is on average about eight to ten times higher and costs four to five times lower than in collieries.

In 1980, only one-tenth of the coal extracted in the USSR came from open pits. In 1980, these pits accounted for 38 per cent of extracted coal, or 260 million tonnes.

We now have nearly 70 open pits in this country. The largest of these are in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

In the middle of last year, for instance, the "Bogatyr" pit in the Ekibasuz coal-field, in North Kazakhstan, started to produce its planned output of 50 million tonnes of coal a year. Today, the "Bogatyr" is the biggest open coal pit in the world.

There will be still larger pits in the fuel and energy complex based on the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field in Eastern Siberia. Here each pit is expected to yield between 50 and 60 million tonnes of coal a year.

The construction of large coal pits and increases in coal extraction require basically new technologies and new machines.

The main testing ground for such machines is now the Ekibasuz coal-field where, for the first time in the world, rotor machines have been used to extract coal from hard coal seams. Previously such machines only worked on soft soils. Today, in the USSR we produce coal-digging rotor complexes for the extraction of between 1,250 and 5,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Ekibasuz will be later put to use in the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Excavator Plant, now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. While the Soviet industrial giant, "Uralmash", produced only one 45-cu m drag-line a year, the first phase of the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines. By the end of 1988 three rotor complexes, with a production capacity of 5,250 cu m an hour, will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are now being designed which can extract up to 12,000 cu m of coal an hour.

OF INTEREST

Craftsmen compete

Competitions between folk craftsmen have become traditional in the Moldavian village of Sekareny. The latest, a contest between carpenters, took the village by surprise. For a whole

FASHIONS

FROM LVOV

Though we are well into the autumn and the caressing feel of the sea and merry carefree life at seaside resorts is already a thing of the past, fashion designers at the Lvov Fashion House in the Ukraine are already planning their collection for next summer. Clothes for all occasions are on display. The designers have made wide use of national motifs—the traditional Ukrainian cut, embroidery and patterns.

Models from the Lvov Fashion House are popular abroad and won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair this year.

Summer sportswear. A selection from summer collection bearing "Ukrainian" folk motifs.



